

TRUE NORTHERNER.

T. F. HARRISON, Editor,
S. H. BLACKMAN, Jr.,

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

Mr. C. P. SWEET is authorized to receive subscriptions, and contract for advertising, for this paper.

In the last *Free Press*, H. C. Clapp makes a most lame and impudent attempt to evade one of the distinct charges which we have preferred against him, in swindling the County while he was officiating as Sheriff in 1853.

The charge is, that in June, 1853, he presented a bill to the Board of Supervisors for his services and expenses up to that time, in which he claimed only \$89.33, that the Board refused to allow all of that sum; that, thereupon he withdrew his claim, and in October following, presented a claim for services and expenses *precious to the first of June*, amounting to \$128.44, and got it allowed; being \$39.11 more than he claimed in June for the same period of time, and, of course, for the same services. He attempts to vindicate himself from this charge by an appeal to his "Ledger," where he says he finds that the services rendered correspond with the bill as presented in October, &c. He says:

"Now, for the benefit of the *Northerner* and his co-adjutors, I will say that by looking at my ledger, page 144, I find the charges with day and date, that the services rendered correspond with the bill as presented at the October session, thus proving that the editor has made a false statement, and that the charges presented at the October session for the services rendered were the same as those presented at the June session, or my books must be false, which I believe no man who has ever dealt with me in this county has ever charged."

Notice particularly his language, "The services rendered correspond with the bill as presented in October," &c. "The services rendered were the same as those presented at the June session," &c.

This, sir, is precisely what we charged, viz: that in October you presented your bill of \$128.44, for the "same services" for which you claimed only \$89.33 in June. Now, sir, this is the very thing you ought to explain. Why you charged only \$89.33 in June, and \$128.44 in October, for the same services. Did you not refer to your "Ledger in June"? Or did not "page 144" then show just the same amount for services previous to June, that it did in October? How is this?

Again, the Doctor says:

"But the *Northerner* says that my bill was withdrawn. Then I would ask any reasonable person how he or his informant knew the charges were higher at the October session than at the June session?"

We will tell you, sir, how we know this. But first we will state, that we had no information in this matter except the *Journal* of the Board of Supervisors and the bill on file. The *Journal* shows that H. C. Clapp presented a bill in June for services and expenses as Sheriff; and, although the bill itself was withdrawn, the *Journal* shows the amount of the bill as claimed at that time, and also the amount which the Board voted to allow. It shows the amount claimed to be \$89.33, and that the vote was to allow, \$84.33. And the Bill, "as presented at the October session," shows that he claimed \$128.44, for services and expenses *precious to the first of June*.

Now, if—as the Doctor affirms—this latter was for the "same services as those presented at the session in June," then it does not require much *cyphering*, or a very great degree of mental acumen to discover "that the charges were higher at the October session than at the session in June." How could the whole amount be so much higher for "the same services" without the charges were higher? Can you tell us, sir?

There is another choice bit of information in Mr. Clapp's remarks which we cannot omit, as it may be, (if true,) of great benefit to our readers. He says:

"In a Court of Justice, the book (this *Ledger*) would be taken before the oath of anyone, and especially the *Northerner's* informant."

If he had not claimed so much for his *Ledger*—before the oath of any one—we should not have noticed the balance of the remark. We believe it is the vulgar opinion that even the book of original

entries, kept by a party, is not quite as satisfactory in a Court of Justice as the testimony of a witness under oath; much less the ledger.

Mr. Clapp does not make the attempt to sustain the statement which he made in the *Free Press* of the amounts allowed the sheriff and jailer for 1856 and 1857; or to show that there was a single dollar more allowed to them than the items which we gave last week. He ought to produce the items to make up the balance according to his statement, if he can; otherwise, he stands convicted of sheer falsehood. He cannot do it, however, without forging his items.

But there is another charge which we make against Sheriff Clapp, which he has not attempted to explain or deny.

We make our charges definite; and we say that on the 10th September, 1853, Sheriff Clapp drew from the treasurer, out of the contingent fund \$30.00 for expenses in taking two prisoners, Reynolds and Dodge, to Jackson. And that at the session of the Board of Supervisors, in October following he presented a claim of \$60.00, and got it allowed for taking those same two prisoners to Jackson. Thus he obtained *ninety dollars* for taking two prisoners to Jackson and expenses. And it is evident that when he presented the claim of sixty dollars, the Board were not aware that he had already drawn thirty dollars for the same thing, from the fact that he did not report the amounts drawn from the contingent fund until the January session in 1854.

And yet this is the man that talks about the " nefarious swindlings of the county officials," when he cannot, and does not attempt, to point out where a single dollar has been unjustly or improperly obtained by those whom he accuses.

Verily, if the democracy are so "hard up" as to be obliged to sustain their party by resorting to such unfounded charges against others, they ought to get some one with cleaner hands than the Doctor, to bring the accusations.

Mr. Clapp makes a great ado about the escape of a prisoner during his examination; as if such a thing as the escape of a prisoner was a thing almost unheard of; when every one knows that such things frequently happen in all places and under all administrations. Only a few weeks ago we heard of similar escape of a prisoner from one of the best detective policemen of Chicago. But we should like to enquire which is the worst, an escape of that kind, or for an officer to get on a drunk, and lose his warrant, so that when he gets his prisoners before the court he can show no authority to detain them and is obliged to let them go? Or to get so "sick" (?) with a prisoner on the ears, that the prisoner is obliged to take charge of him and conduct him home? It has been suggested that the Doctor might call to mind reminiscences of this kind if he should try; but we don't undertake to say how that is. We rather think, that if any such things occurred, they were only the effects of a slight degree of "stupidity."

There is another assertion of the Doctor which shows how little he knows or cares what he affirms. He says that the amount paid to the sheriff and his deputies for 1853, does not begin to come up to the amount paid the sheriff for 1856. Whereas the Records show that the amount paid the sheriff and his deputies for 1853, was *over six hundred dollars*; and that the amount paid to the sheriff and his deputies for 1856, was *less than five hundred dollars* including \$118.50 for wood—\$20.00 for building privy and \$10.00 for building gate. And deducting these items, the whole amount paid sheriff and deputies for other services for 1856 was *less than three hundred and fifty dollars*; against over \$600 for 1853.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.—The cringing set of Northern anti-Lecompton were so kicked and cuffed by the Administration until they were glad to crawl back into favor through the ENGLISH swindle are now trying to beg the people concerning it. The Richmond *South* describes it as it really is:

"It achieves a Congressional recognition of the Lecompton constitution. It affirms the principles for which the South has contended throughout the struggle. It admits Kansas into the Union as a slave state, and thus consolidates the victory of 1854. In practice as well as principle, it is now established that no federal prohibition will avail to restrict the expansion of pro-slavery power."

Justice to whom the justice is due," says the Grand Rapids *Enquirer*, in speaking of the Administration and Fort Snelling swindle. We guess the *Enquirer* is joking, it don't mean exactly what he says—such a thing might leave the country destitute of an administration.

"When it freezes and blows, take care of your nose and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose." The above we suppose was written in prose by some one who knows the effect of cold snow.

"A dark and fatal Friday."

There is no flinching by Forney. His *Press* is full of denunciation of English-Lecompton association. From an article under the above caption, we make some extracts:

"This wicked deed of profligate politicians will stir the moral sense of the country to its profoundest depths. It will awaken wide-spread indignation. It will call out emotions which have been stilled because such a deed was believed to be impossible; and it will hurl into utter obscurity and shame those servants of the people who have sought this opportunity to assist in a betrayal, as wanton as it was causeless and unnecessary. To see these men gibbeted and transfixed before the eyes of the world may be a melancholy satisfaction; and to this extent the black business of the blackest Friday that this century has ever seen, may be full of compensation."

"But we have no rejoicing over a common shame. We have no words of congratulation at an event which inflicts disgrace upon our common country. The more we deliberate upon the record of the last fourteen months, the more do we feel that a blow has been struck at the very heart of our institutions, from which we may never recover."

"We saw in this Kansas business when it assumed its new shape, last autumn, the seeds of a fatal demoralization. Previous to that period it bore the aspect of eminent fairness. It had been a difficult problem to others; to Mr. Buchanan it was as clear as a sunbeam. He felt so himself up to the moment when he supposed he could change his course, and be sustained by the country. That was the weight which pulled him down. The whole nation stood appalled at the transformation. His very office-holders hesitated, and there was not a Northern Senator or Representative within our circle of acquaintance, who did not, at first doubt or denounce the unexpected and extraordinary example. The only interest that applauded his course was that extreme pro-slavery cabal (known to desire a dissolution of the Union), which had induced him to leave those true and gallant spirits who had so long upheld his standard, and to surrender the holy principle, without which he would be reposing in honorable quiet at Wheatland."

"From that moment to the present, what have we witnessed? Nothing but a succession of personal and political degradation. Independent men, who would not bow to the attempt to sacrifice a principle were turned out of office, and base and characterless knaves put into their places. Solemn assurances to high functionaries, written, spoken and printed, were ruthlessly broken. Representatives were compelled to change their votes and to violate their pledged faith, and where conscience failed to approve, patronage came in to support them."

"Columbus, the most atrocious and cruel, were hurled against all who dared to be true to the truth. The dark deed of a gang of reckless speculators in Kansas was made the test of Democratic faith. Fraud and falsehood were erected into cardinal virtues, and the protest of fifteen thousand freemen against this deed were laughed at, as the ravings of rebels, and the threats of a mob."

"So far the footprints of this unhallored Despotism. They are marked on the historic page as the evidences of a receding morality and a degenerating Democracy. They turned back the hands on the dial plate of time, and remind us that we are living in the feudal ages. Nay, worse than that; for then, if power was great, public men were brave, and the knave that sold his character died the death of the infamous."

"But the great crime did not stop here. One wrong after another was tried, till at last, as if to mock at even the semblance of right, the so-called English bill proposed, the incarnation of treachery and of duplicity—a bill to be understood, which differed from its precedents in this: that they were swindles and this was bribe; which, professing to submit Lecompton to the people, did not submit it according to its Southern expounders; and which starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowded the whole proceeding with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they must foster in dissensions till it suited their masters to admit them!"

"And this is the scheme that was forced through yesterday—the Black Friday of our century."

"Well may the Senator from New York cry 'shame' upon the damning deed."

"All history will cry shame upon it, too!"

"The burden which this outrage attaches to the Democratic party cannot be carried without crushing it. Candidates for office will be compelled to speak out against it, and those who are silent will pay the penalty of such an acquiescence."

"What Kansas may decide upon, we are not authorized to say; but we cannot doubt that she will reject the bribe with scorn. Whether she does or not, the wrong doing will be avenged and the sacred doctrine vindicated. The case has passed into the hands of the people of the States, especially those who have been insulted by their Representatives, as we have been by eleven of our members from Pennsylvania, four of whom represent this proud metropolis, where there is but one sentiment, outside of the office-holders and office-seekers, and that fearlessly against the action of the Congress of the United States, in forcing an odious Constitution upon a protesting people."

Orson Hyde, the Mormon High Priest, says that "If the Lord spares him and he has good luck," in ten years more he will have sons enough to make a regiment by themselves.

The late Douglas Press in Michigan.

The Douglas papers in this State have for the past five months, devoted all the time they could spare from their labor of libeling our State officers, to the glorious task of glorifying "Popular Sovereignty."

It has been the only political principle with them, worth contending about. For it they have rebelled against their party, and for it they have sworn by all the devils in the border ruffian calendar, they would live and die. The salvation of the country—and what was a thousand times more important, the salvation of their party—depended upon it. Their declarations of devotion to the principle were as plenty as lover's oaths; and that devotion appeared as expansive as a fashionable lady's skirts. Who would have believed that such firmness could ever yield? Alas! we guessed that some ray of sunshine from Washington would dissolve the bubble, some fair morning, and their devotion would disappear quicker than the early dew.

The English bill was passed by the men of their party against whom they had arrayed themselves, with a few deserters from their own ranks—but the bill is just the thing they wanted—they are perfectly satisfied.

Now what become of their little joker, popular sovereignty? Unless Kansas consents to a slave constitution, she shall not have any for years to come; and in the mean time slavery is to be protected in the territory by their President, in spite of all the popular sovereignty in the world. And even the vote which they are permitted to take, whether they will yield to Lecompton or to the alternative, is a mere mockery; since their enemies will canvass the votes, with Cincinnati Directories, Calhoun's candle boxes, and Oxford precincts, all ready to appear again upon the stage. What miserable hypocrites! What arch apostates! What contemptible demagogues!

These editors know, as well as they know the way to their office, that the only design of the English bill was for one more desperate effort to force slavery upon Kansas as a State; and failing in that, to keep it out of the Union, a *slave territory*; as Buchanan declares it to be. Is not this popular sovereignty? "Heads, I win—tails, you lose?" But they are satisfied—it's all fair!"

On the 4th of January the people of Kansas voted by 10,000 majority, that they would never accept Lecompton. What a farce, then, to ask them to vote again upon it! Does not this fact prove conclusively, that the design is not to get the sentiment of Kansas, but to force slavery upon her by a more unblushing fraud than ever before attempted? If those who passed English's bill for *successful* frauds, why did they add a fifth leg to the Canvassing committee, so that Buchanan's minions should have a majority, and can accept whatever fraudulent returns they please?

Such is the "fairness" of English's bill as passed. It is like the robber who presents his pistol at your breast and says—"Don't give me your watch, unless you are willing—but you see this pistol!" And these late Douglas editors say—"that's fair, as we understand it!"

Poor pitiable creatures! They have sunk themselves below the contempt of the blindest idiot that had any faith in their loud pretences! Advocates of popular sovereignty! and they throw up their hats and huzzas for a measure designed not only to enslave Kansas, but to do it under the pretence that Kansas consented to it! That is their popular sovereignty. Accept slavery as a state or submit to it as a territory! Such is the simple plain purport of English's bill. "That is perfectly fair"—says the *Free Press*. "Every Democrat can heartily support it!"—says the *Lansing Journal*—and one half of their followers will cry "that's it!" Whorah for Buchanan, Democracy and popular sovereignty, and slavery in Kansas, with her consent.—*Lansing Republican*.

THE TWO PROPOSITIONS.—"Curbstone," of the New York *Sun*, perpetrates the following:

To settle the Kansas imbroglio, one day, The House and the Senate were worried; The one answered yes, and the other said nay, And "Old Buck" was distressingly puzzled.

Bill English appears—and unfolds in his hands A plan steeped in cunning and knavery; He says—"I give the Kansas folks millions of bails, If they'll swallow Lecompton and Slavery."

Even so, all the kingdoms of earth to Messiah Were shown by the Spirit of Exile; "All these will I give," said the beaming old bar, "Only fall down and worship the devil!"

SINGULAR SUIT.—The Detroit *Advertiser* contains the points of an extraordinary and important case now pending before the Supreme Court. The naked question is, are the old Circuit Judges entitled to double pay because they acted also as Supreme Judges? Any body but a lawyer could decide that question in a minute. The suit is brought on by the heirs of the Judge Whipple. If decided in their favor, all the ex-Judges will recover similar claims, and the State will have a snug fortune to disburse to a set of men who all these years have been afflicted with the hallucination that they had received their pay for services rendered.—*Kal. Telegraph*.

The effect of the French demand for African apprentices is to revive the wars among the African tribes. Recently the King of Dahomey sallied out in person at the head of a considerable force, surprised a town on the border of the Yoruba country, and carried off some fifteen hundred people. Other former slave-trading chiefs, it was feared, would imitate his example. This is one of the beauties of the Slave trade in a modified form, which even so enlightened and humane a government as that of Great Britain cannot find heart to abrogate.

FOREIGN NEWS.



Arrival of the City of Washington.

The House of Commons disagreed to the Lords' amendment to the new bill, and admitted Rothschild as a member of their committee to confer with the Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed minister to Constantinople, and Hon. Edward Erskine, Secretary of Legation at Washington.

Speculations were rife as to whether the ministry would resign and dissolve parliament in the event of the resolutions passing.

Calcutta dates of April 9th are unimportant. A hot weather campaign in Rohilund is deemed inevitable.

All quiet in China. The Atlantic cable was nearly all on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, and they would sail on an experimental cruise the 25th.

India.—Lucknow was perfectly tranquil. The 5th Bengal light cavalry—160 strong—had been brought to a court martial at Unallah. Sixty-nine sentenced to be hung and the remainder to be transported for life.

A strong force had marched for Bareilly. Col. Scorton's force had encountered and beaten the rebels, taking three guns.—Another despatch via Malta says Rohilund was in possession of the rebels, who were said to be one hundred thousand strong.

LONDON.—Money Market.—The stock exchange had been depressed under the impression that another ministerial crisis was at hand, and the continual withdrawal of gold for the continent.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Rich, Son & Co., report the grain trade dull, under the influence of fine seasonable weather.

Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The President has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of fifteen million dollars for a term not exceeding 10 years. The Senate Committee on finance had the matter under consideration.

Mr. Loring enters on his duties to-day as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The documents transmitted to the Senate includes a letter from Gen. Cass, May 10th, to Secretary Toney, asking that a vessel of war be sent to the Cuban coast with instructions to render prompt protection to American vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to the President on the 17th of May, that the United States steamer Fulton had been ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect all vessels of the United States. Orders have been given for the preparation of the razez Savaannah and the brig Dolphin, to join the home squadron for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba, and the steam frigate Wabash, now fitting out at New York as flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, had been directed to show her flag in those waters to protect at all times the property of American citizens.

Secretary Cass, to Mr. Dallas, May 18th, says:

"When all the facts have been ascertained, proper representations will be made without delay to the Government of her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels by the naval forces of another power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The Government of the United States is satisfied that the Government of that country will adopt the most efficient means to protect their vessels, resorting to Spanish ports, from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere, it must be found in the power of our own country."

Cass says he is not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against those vessels. If there were, it is expected it will be made good by the Spanish Government, or by means of its intervention with the government of Great Britain. These flagrant outrages against the United States, he adds, have excited deep feeling throughout the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effects upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes the British naval officers, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without authority, and have mistaken the views of their Government; but it is not less due to the United States that their conduct be disavowed and peremptory orders be issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings. You will communicate to Earl Malmesbury the reasonable expectation of the President that this subject shall receive the immediate attention of her Britannic Majesty's government, and that officers who have been guilty of these outrages, shall be held responsible for their conduct, and that if pecuniary losses have been sustained, the interested parties shall receive just consideration.

The Richmond *South*, speaking of the "English Swindle, truly says: "If the Conference Bill pass, Kansas may come into the Union as a Slave State, OR SHE CANNOT COME IN AT ALL. That is the issue."

Here we have the whole question in a nutshell. The *South* is candid and bold in making the declaration. If Kansas comes in at all it must be as a Slave State. That is the issue.

The bill for the admission of Oregon has passed the Senate.

To the Public.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, May 10th, 1858.

In reply to repeated enquiries where the Swamp Lands would be sold, I deem it my duty to state, that while I have been making every effort to meet the wishes of those interested, to overcome if possible the many serious, if not unsurmountable obstacles (aside from the additional expense of from \$25,000 to \$20,000) to offering all the Swamp Land at different points over the State without the Books and Plats belonging to the Land Office, and indispensable here to transact the current business of this Department, the Attorney General has published his opinion that the time for "Adjoining Owners and Occupants" to enter Swamp Land adjacent to them, is not limited to 60 days, as I have understood it to be, while making the sales under the law.—Though this opinion still differs from my own, yet in the possible event that it should be suspended, while the sales were appointed to be held in more than one place, such appointments would of course impose the obligation to sell accordingly, and thus involve the impracticability of making the sales *correctly* of any of the advertised Lands.

For this reason alone, aside from other weighty ones I have felt obliged, under the circumstances, from necessity, and have therefore appointed all the sales of the Swamp Lands this year to be held at Lansing. The time for these sales, and the arrangement of the different counties in which they will be offered, will soon be fixed and extensively published.

The Press, being obliged on account of the great amount of these Lands (the description filling eight extra sheets) to advertise them by supplements or extra papers, it is impossible to fix the time for the sale so far in advance as it could otherwise be done.

The advertising of the lands by sub-divisions will also commence in a few weeks, to be continued according to law, four successive weeks prior to the sale, in one paper in each county in the State in which a paper was published at the time of the passage of the Act providing for the sales, accompanied with other information important to purchasers.

SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL,
Commissioner.

SPRING MEDICINE.

GET THE PUREST, GET THE CHEAPEST, GET THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

In short, get THE BEST, which are Dr. R. B. LACK'S *Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills*. These wonderful Medicines are entirely vegetable, leave no bad effects, and can not by any possibility injure the most delicate constitution. Never was a good Spring Medicine so necessary as now, for in addition to the Skin Diseases and deranged Stomach and Liver, which every Winter produces it is the most evident to all who are accustomed to note the powerful influence for good or ill that the mind has upon the body, that the anxiety of mind caused by the late wide-spread money troubles, has injured the general health of almost every one. Then cleanse, strengthen and purify your system with the Scandinavian Remedies, and you will probably save yourself from serious illness the coming Summer.

See Advertisement.

MARRIED.

In Paw Paw, on Sunday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. A. HANBY, at the residence of S. T. GOWART, Esq., MR. CHARLES SPENDERSON HUBBARD, of Paw Paw, to MRS. MARY TRAVERS, of London, C. W.

At the Exchange, in Paw Paw, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. H. PITZKEI, Mr. GEO. N. GERB, of Hamilton, to Miss LYDIA ANN AMES, of the former place.

At Mr. Freeman Hall's, of Almona, by Rev. J. H. PITZKEI, Mr. ALANSON BONFORY, of Almona, to Miss RUTH HALL, of Gaines, Kent Co., Mich.

On the 23d inst., in Arlington, by Rev. R. J. DENNEY, Minister of the Gospel, Mr. EDWARD J. LANE, to Miss ELIZA C. GATES, both of Arlington.

DIED.

In Decatur, March 20th, 1858, of Inflammation of the Lungs, WILLIAM C. TITTLE, only son of C. T. & Mrs. A. TITTLE, aged 2 years, 1 month and 4 days.

"OFT LITTLE WILLIE."

O he was fair and lovely
As the flow'ret in his bloom,
In its early dewy fragrance,
Its wealth of sweet perfume,

With his voice of sweetest music,
And loving winning smile,
Like gleams of joyous sunshine,
That might our cares beguile.

O he was fair and lovely,
With faultless form and grace;
And those cunning little dimples
That lurked about his face.

With a mouth of childlike music,
And a thoughtful manly brow,
And an eye that held you gazing,
You scarce knew when and where.

But an angel wandering earthward,
Behold our WILLIE dear;
And knowing well the dangers,
That might befall him here.

Although he knew our hearts,
As hearts from hearts were given;
He tore our WILLIE from us,
And took him home to heaven.

Yet as if loth to leave us,
Just ere he took his flight;
He seemed to say, "I need me in heav'n,"
And thinks all will be right.

O I never more can see thee—
I think I see thee now,
With thy manly brow and placid smile,
And thy clear and lofty brow.

By JANE, on the death of WILLIE, only Son of Mr. & Mrs. C. T.

The Wisconsin Legislature are about to restore the death penalty.